We have clipped a few extracts from our exnges, showing the tone and temper of the

THE SOUTHERN CANVENTION.—The great Southern Convention has convened, acted, and adjourned. After all the false charges of whig presses, the false reports put forth, the assertions that it would not be held, that the President would put a stop to it, that the people of the South would sanction no such move, that if it was held it would be for the purpose of concocting treason against the nation, and declaring a secession of the Southern States from the Union, and the hundred and one other knowing insimuations and falsehoods, the great movement has gone off quiety—its friends and advocates stand triumphantly acquitted before the tribunal of public opinion to which they were arraigned by the anti-southerners. Its enemies (many of them) acknowledge their error, and do justice to the members of the assembly. The South have interchanged views, and nine Southern States now think and fed alike. Others, who were unfortunately arrangement of the State, that we are aware of, opposed to an adjustment on the basis of the Missouri Compromise. The following Democratic plantation are bally megatic of Albany; Southernor of Maeon; Patriot of Albany; Southernor of Meon; Advocate of Marietta; Times of Dalton; Republican of Ringgold; Egis of Clarksville and Advertiser of Dahlonega. The Republic of Augusta, and Whig of Athens, Whig journals, are not less zealous in its advocacy. The Forsyth Bee, neutral in politics, is also sustaining it. The Georgian of Savannah, is the only Democratic print in the State, that we are aware of, opposed to an adjustment on the basis of the Missouri Compromise upon its bander.

Where is the huge monster, Disunion, which haunted the distorted visions of Southern Whig politicians—that was to prowl around our capital, and desecrate the graves of the departed! that was to set monarch of this body, and put patriotism to the blush? Gone—vanished into the airy substance that created it! The convention met peaceably,—it adjourned peaceably, triumphing over the arm of opposition, raised to infomidate its deliberations. The sprit of conciliation, and compromise, sa we predicted, brooded over its deliberations. Disunion was denounced; the Union proclaimed the only safeguard of the free; the Constitution their only sure defence. Patriotism nerved every arm. Harmony reigned supreme. The South Carolina "mad-caps" and the Tennessee conciliators met, shook hands over the cause of the Union and the South, and parted better friends than ever before. Texas and Virginia, the two extremes, came together—the work before them was discharged quietly, peacefully, satisfactorily—and all went home as loyal subjects to the Union of '76, as when they came away. Thus have all the predictions of Federal opposition, of Galphin misrepresentation, failed, and the attempt to make party capital out of the heart's blood of the Union proven abortive.

The result, all should be satisfied with. Those who desired more, as well as those who would have been satisfied with less, ought, for the sake of a union of feeling among the Southern people, to concede a portion of their desires. We are satisfied with the proceedings. Of the address we have spoken elsewhere. The convention only appealed to the North for forbearance and justice—and counselled and advised the South to moderation, conciliation and harmony.

It will be seen the convention is to meet again, at the same place, on Monday, the 5th week after the adjournment of Congress, that a more decided expression of Southern views given and interchanged. This was well considered, and ought to be acted upon by every coupty—Knowville (Tenn.) Plebian.

The Submissionists.—The man who has mind enough to perceive the peril to which the South and her institutions have been brought, by the onward march of fanaticism, operating upon, subsidizing, and taking unlimited control of the powers of the Federal Government; and who, with the danger glaring him in the eye, will yet counsel the South to trust to the action of that Government for justice and security, and browbeats and ridicules and denounces every effort of the South to band for its own protection—such a man is unworthy of the name of a Southerner, an American, or a patriot. He must be a traitor, because his intelligence rescues him from the alternative condition of being a fool. He is blind or knave who does not see that the time is here, to strike a blow for Southern rights, or basely THE SUBMISSIONISTS .- The man who has min a blow for Southern rights, or basel

to strike a blow for Southern rights, or basely to surrender them.

This is plain language. The occasion demands it. It is time to speak out plainly, when every interest that a man or a people hold dear, is in danger of being whiffled and trifled, or bartered away by a pack of ungrateful sons, stinging the bosom of the mother that nurtures them, and slandering the good and true men who are raising their shields for her sacred protection. Personally interested in the safety of our wife and children, and in the protection of our property, all bound up in this issue, we intend to speak plainly in their defence; and whether our words fall harshly on the ears of the scoundrel crew of Abolitionly on the ears of the scoundrel crew of Abolition ists North, or the timid and craven band of Sul missionists South, we care not. If a man is de-void of sense, he is not responsible for erroneous judgments; if he is a Federalist and Consolidathat megre supreme power in the Certral Federal Government, even though it crushes the institu-tions of a portion of the people subject to that Government. But if he is an intelligent Southern man, with Southern views of the limited powers of the General Government, and the original and reserved rights and powers of the States as sovereignties, and yet pronounces in favor of the mea-sures now progressing in Congress, no logic or sophistry can rescue him from the doom of a trai-tor to the South.

tor to the South.

We know that allowances are to be made for prejudices of long standing. We know how difficult for instance, it is for an old Democrat, who has for twenty years been reading Thos. Ritchie's paper, and taking his doctrines and opinions as oracular and apostolic, suddenly to see that that old Palinurus, is at last a false pilot, and is running the ship upon the breakers of heresy and treason. So of a Whig, bound up in the associations and passions of party ties. But it is the duty of all such men, in times like these, to take nothing on the credit of the past. Let them study for themselves the features of this great question, and trace, to their fearful results, the causes in operation to change the whole structure of the Government and to subvert the Constitution itself, in obedience to the demands of Northern Fanaticism. Let them read their condition as a Southern people, as forcibly and plainly laid open, in the address of the Southern Convention, and each for himself determine, whether it is better to sacrifice party ties and affections and prejudices for men and old associations, or to aid by apathy or open hostility to the Southern cause, the consummation of the deep wrongs and mighty desolation with which the victory of Fanaticism will surely blast this Southern Land.—Columbus (Ga.) Times. We know that allowances are to be made for

The Washington Republic asserts that Gen Taylor has acted wisely in not expressing his opinions on the subject matter of the dispute between the North and the South. Every act of Gen. Taylor shows that he has been disposed to settle the question, even at the total sacrifice of the chances of the South to get a part of the new

was in favor of immediately admitting New Mex-ico and California as States, knowing they would, ico and California as States, knowing they would, if admitted so soon, become anti-slavery States. Why did he not propose the Missouri Compromise line? Was he afraid to do it? We firmly believe that if he had recommended that line and given the weight of his position to it, it would have been carried with great ease, and the whole difficulty adjusted long ago. Did not the South have a right to expect that much of him? She sustained him under the impression that, honest by nature, if not wise by experience, he would do justice to his native South. But alas! alas!—Augusta (Ga.) Republican.

HARD TO PLEASE.—The remarks of the various presses North and South upon the final action of the Nashville Convention are not a little amusing. Those who asserted that its object and purpose was to plot the dissolution of the Union, and whose wish was father to the thought, admit that it turned out by no means what they had "crack'd it up to be"—they now say that its proceedings were tame, its address common place, its resolutions a bundle of truisms, and that its work, as a whole, is not calculated to produce an impression upon the country. A distinguished Northern paper, at fault for something to complain of against the convention, says, in anticipation of the question, what has the convention done, "it has adjourned!" A vindication of Southern rights and a recommendation of an efficient mode HARD TO PLEASE, -The remarks of the various has adjourned!" A vindication of Southernrights and a recommendation of an efficient mode
of redressing Southern wrongs was the last thing
in the world that the same paper desired to see.
Other Northern papers dispose of it with a sneer,
because it has not proved a second Hartford convention, or joined their conferees in the South, in
declaring that its doings will produce no effect on
the country.

The dignity, moderation, and forbearance of the Convention have met the just expectations of its friends. The Missouri Compromise is the basis on which we have preferred that the controversy should be settled, and if now, instead of raising this or that objection to it, the Southern press would go for it with general unanimity, instead of betraying doubts whether it could succeed—if they would resolve manfully to second

New Mexico and Taxas .- If New Mexico

bears no such aspect now. The Southern platform has been embraced by nearly every Democratic press in the State, and by a part of the Whig press. The old spirit again animates them and finds free expression. It finds, too, a warm welcome with the people. It has been their spirit all the while, only repressed and misguided by the deceitful aspect given to Mr. Clay's scheme. We look upon the position of Georgia now as distinctly and decidedly hostile to that, scheme, and it is a position she is not in a temper to abandon or defend feebly. The reader will find an extract from the Columbus Times in this morning's Mercury, which illustrates the temper of no small portion of the Georgia press. We might quote declarations scarcely less strong from the Augusta Constitutionalist and the Federal Union, papers of the first rank in the State. Even the Savannah Georgian is, we think, fast losing its relish for "the best we can get," and beginning to acknowledge that if the South chooses suhmission, there is no limit to it short of utter prostration.

Every where in Georgia we see evidences of a kindred enthusiasm for the South, that will not be long in sending up its strong bright blaze. We shall hear from the people on the 4th of July.—Charleston Mercury.

WHAT THE SOUTH WANTS .- The Missouri Com WHAT THE SOUTH WANTS.—The Missouri Compromise line from the Western boundary of Texas on to the Pacific ocean. Let the Compromise be based upon this simple settlement, and all the "wounds" will be healed. Bungle up any other sort of compromise, and all the wounds will be left to bleed free as ever.

We believe the Wilmot Proviso, or any other settlement.

Of the Murder of Dr. George Parkman Bosrox, July 2, 1850. At the meeting of the Council, this morning case of Professor Webster was referred to

Before the committee, at 13 o'clock, app

Before the committee, at 13 o'clock, appeared the Rev. Dr. Putnam, the spiritual adviser of the condemned, with a petition for a commutation of punishment, together with a confession that he killed Dr. Perkman.

The reverend gentleman prefaced the statement with a few remarks relative to the manner in which the confession was made to him. He stated that he had no previous acquaintance with Professor Webster, before being called to act in the capacity of his spiritual adviser. In the first few weeks of his visita, he sought no acknowledgment of the prisoner. At length, on the 23d of May, he visited him in his cell, and demanded of him, for his own well-being, that he should tell the truth in regard to the matter, and he acceded to the request, by making a statement, which was now submitted for the consideration of the Council.

Chey Compromise, but on the principle it is the theory of the present preturnion, the admitted has been contained to the cont

I did not know, or think, or care where I should hit him, or how hard, nor what the effect would be. It was on the side of his head, and there was nothing to break the force of the blow. He was nothing to break the force of the blow. He fell instantly upon the pavement. There was no second blow; he did not move. I stooped down over him, and he seemed to be lifeless. Blood flowed from his mouth, and I got a sponge and wiped it away. I got some ammonia and applied flowed from his mouth, and I got a sponge and wiped it away. I got some ammonia and applied it to his nose, but without effect. Perhaps I spent 10 minutes in attempts to resuscitate him, but I found he was absolutely dead. In my horror and consternation, I ran instinctively to the doors and bolted them, the doors of the lecture room and of the laboratory below. And then what was I to do? It never occurred to me to go out and declare what had been done, and obtain assistance. I saw nothing but the alternative of a successful movement and concealment of the body on one hand, and of infamy and destruction on the other. The first thing I did, as soon as I could do anything, was to draw the body into the private room adjoining, where I took off the clothes, and began putting them into the fire, which was burning in the upper laboratory. They were all consumed there that afternoon, with papers, pocket-book, and whatever they contained. I did not examine the pockets, nor remove anything, except the watch. I saw that or the chain of it, hanging out. I took it, and threw it over the bridge as I went to Cambridge. My next move was to get the body into the sink, which stands in the small private room; by setting the body partially erect vate room; by setting the body partially erect against the corner, and getting up into the sink myself, I succeeded in drawing it up there. It was entirely dismembered. It was quickly done, as a work of terrible and desperate neces-

left to bleed free as ever.

We believe the Wilmot Proviso, or any other action of Congress upon the subject of slavery, to be unconstitutional, but its constitutionally it is acted upon by the majority whenever they see fit and we have come to believe we might as well have the continually getting the benefit of its abuse at the North. Therefore, let the Missourie Compromise line be adopted, with the understanding by express law, that slavery shall exist south of it.

Already laws have been passed declaring it shall not exist North. Let us profit by the precedent, however unconstitutional, and declare it shall not exist North. Let us profit by the precedent, however unconstitutions, when the protection to her institutions, when the protection to her institutions, when the proposed by the Nashville Convention and to that let us stand up, and from that let us not recede.—Howet's Mest, (Whig.) Charlotte, M. C.

By Magnetic Telegraph for the Evening Post.

Tremendous Storm at the West—Railrond accident and probable loss of life—Damage to the shipping—Great break in the Canal.

Albany July 6, 1850.

A tremendous storm occurred here and at the West, last evening, which has proved very determined the canal there were three breaks, the first left has been a smaller than a smaller the canal there were three breaks, the first left has a smaller than a smaller

were three breaks, the first was turned into it, and kept ranning through all Friday night; the thorax was put into a smaller well, in the lower laboratory, which I filled with water, and three in a quantity of potash, which I found three in a quantity of potash, which I found there. This disposition of the remains was not changed till after the visit of the officers on Monday.

The Utica Railroad Bridge, known as Schenek's Bridge, near Spraker's, was carried away before the express train which left here arrived. The night being dark, and the engineer not knowing of it, proceeded on, when the train run into the reek.

The locomotive and baggage cars are howen, and the engineer and firemany was put into a smaller was turned into it, and kept ranning through all Friday night; the thorax was put into a smaller well, in the lower laboratory, which I filled with water, and three in a quantity of potash, which I found there. This disposition of the remains was not changed till after the visit of the officers on Monday.

When the body had been thus all disposed of, I cleared away, all traces of what had been done. I think the stick with which the fatal bloom of it, proceeded on, when the train run into the reek.

P. and the other persons interested, and I had not yet given a single thought to the question as to what account I should give of the object or result of my interview with Dr. Parkman. I never saw the stedge hammer spoken of by Littlefield; never the stedge hammer spoken of the stedg

interest. Money, though I needed it so much, was of no account with me in that condition of mind.

If I had designed and premeditated the homicide of Dr. Parkman, in order to get the possession of the notes and cancel my debt, I not only should not have deposited Pettee's check the next day, but should have made some show of getting and having the money the morning before. I should have drawn my money from the bank and taken occasion to mention to the eashier that I had a sum to make up on that day for Dr. Parkman, and the same to Henchman, when I borrowed the \$10; I should have remarked that I was so much short of a sum that I was to pay Parkman. I borrowed the money of Henchman as mere pocket money for the day. If I had intended the homicide of Dr. P., I should not have made the appointment with him twice, and each time in so open a manner that other persons would almost certainly know of it; and I should not have invited him to my rooms at an hour when the College would be full of students and others, and an hour when I was most likely to receive calls from others, for that was the hour, just after the lecture, at which persons having I business with me or in my rooms, were always directed to call.

I looked into my room on Sanday afternoon. After the first visit of the officers, I took the pelvis and some of the limbs from the upner wall and

directed to call.

I looked into my room on Sunday afternoon. After the first visit of the officers, I took the pelvis and some of the limbs from the upper well, and threw them into the vault and privy. I took the thorax from the well below, and packed it in the tea chest, as found. My own impression has been, that this was not done until after the second visit of the officers, which was on Tuesday, but Kingley's testimony shows that it must have been done sooner. The perforation of the thorax had been made by the knife. At the time of removing the viscera, on Wednesday, I put on kindlings and made a fire in the furnace below, having first poked down the ashes. Some of the limbs, I cannot remember which or how many, were consumed at that time. This was the last I had to do with the remains. The tin box was designed to with the remains. The tin box was designed to writh the remains. The tin box was designed to writh the remains. The tin box was designed to writh the remains. The tin box was designed to writh the remains. The tin box was designed to receive the thorax, though I had not concluded where I should finally put the box. The fish hooks, tied up as grapples, were to be used for drawing up the parts in the vault, whenever I should determine how to dispose of them, and get a strings enough. I had a confused double object in ordering the box, and making the grapples. I had before intended to get such things to send to Fayal; the box to hold the plants and other articles which I wished to protect from the salt water and sea air, and the hooks to be used there are a sound to the registron of the weathercock, or the winds of heaven. He would sacrifice justice, right, mercy, constitution and country to catch the opporation of the rights of those whose favor a large standard or the rights of those whose favor a large standard or the rights of those whose favor a large standard or the rights of those whose favor a large standard or the rights of the or the rights of the or the rights of those whose favor a large Fayal; the box to note articles which I wished to protect from the sait water and sea air, and the hooks to be used there it obtaining coralline plants from the sea. It was this previously intended use of them that suggested and mixed itself up with the idea of the other application. I doubt, even new, to which the hooks at the time of the discovery. The tan of the hooks at the time of the discovery. The tan of the hooks at the time of the discovery. The tan of the hooks at the time of the discovery. The tan of the hooks at the time of the discovery of some time. The bag of tan brought in or Monday was not used or intended to be used; it belonged to a quantity obtained by me a long time ago, for extent of the hooks at the time was asciedantal. I was not aware that a family to get it out of the way. Its being sent in and and of the time was asciedantal. I was not aware that a family to get it out of the way. Its being sent in and of of the world and the glory of them." He administered the deadly poison to the patrict Photograms on cloth. The bunch of find keys had save thrown carelessily by into a drawer. I never exhand.

The sold of the world and the glory of them." He administered the deadly poison to the patrict Photograms on cloth. The bunch of find keys had been used long ago by me in Fruit street, and there is the horible monoter that will crush, if not watched, the Laocons of the world and them, and do not know whether they more hand them, and do not know whether they more hand of the world and the glory of the locks of the college or not. If thrown carelessly by into a drawer. I never examined them, and do not know whether they would fit any of the locks of the college or not. If there were other keys fitting doors with which I had nothing to do, I supposed they must have been all duplicates, or keys of former locks left there by the mechanics or janitor. I know nothing about them, and should never be likely to notice them amongst the multitude of articles, large and small, of all kinds, collected in my rooms. The janitor had furnished me with a key to the dissecting room, for the admission of medicates. He was a supposed they must have a strong that have ever existed. He destroyed Amphyctionic League, the Germanic confederation, the seven united provinces, and the old Swiss confederacy. He is still so fatally bent on mischief as to be aiming his envenomed when a supposed they must be a strong the strong that have been described in the constitution. At them seem the bane of all the confederations. He has been the bane of all the confederations. He has been the bane of all the confederations. He has been the bane of all the confederations. He has been the bane of all the confederations. He has been the bane of all the confederations. He has been the bane of all the confederations. He has been the bane of all the confederations. He has been the bane of all the confederations. He has been the bane of all the confederations. He has been the bane of all the confederations. He has been the bane of all the confederations. He has been the bane of all the confederations. He has been the bane of all the confederations. He has been the bane of all the confederations. He has been the bane of all the confederations. He has been the bane of all the confederations that have ever existed. He described the stronger of all the confederations that have ever existed. He described the machinations. He has been the bane of all the confederations that have ever existed. He described the confederations that have ever existed. He described the confederations that have ever to the dissecting room, for the admission of medi-cal friends visiting the college, but I had never used it.
The nitric acid on the stairs was not used to re-

malaria of death! It will require watching and praying to tharwthis designs. He will insinuate move spots of blood, but was dropped by accident. When the officers called for me on Friday, the 30th, I was in doubt whether I was under arrest, or whether a more strict search of my rooms was to be had, the latter hypothesis being hardly less appalling than the former. When I found that we went over Cragiese's Bridge I thought the arrest most probable. When I found that the carriage was stopping at the jail, I was sure of my fate. Before leaving the carriage, I took a dose of strychnine from my pocket and swallowed it. I had prepared it in the shape of a pill before I left my laboratory on the 23d. I thought it was a large dose. The state of my nervous system, probably, defeated the action partially. The effects of the poison were terrible beyond description. It was in operation at the College, and before I went there, but most severely afterwards. I wrote but one of the anonymous letters produced at the trial—the one mailed at East Cambridge. The little bundles referred to in the letter detained by the jailor contained only a bottle of mitric acid, which, it was presumed, was to be used in removing blood stains. I wish the parcel to be kept untouched, that it may be shown, if there should be occasion, what it really was that I had purchased. I have drawn up in separate papers, an explanation of the use I intended to make of the blood sent for on. Thursday, the 28d, and of the conversation with Littlefield about the dissect-behind me. Satan. A Curtius, he will those the behind me. Satan. A Curtius, he will those the paper behind me. Satan. A Curtius, he will those the conversation with Littlefield about the dissect-behind me. Satan. A Curtius, he will those the conversation with Littlefield about the dissect-behind me. Satan. A Curtius, he will those the conversation with Littlefield about the dissect-behind me. Satan. A Curtius, he will those the conversation with Littlefield about the dissect-behind me. Satan. A c the blood sent for on Thursday, the 22d, and o the conversation with Littlefield about the dissect

Literary Societies of Nassau Hall, upon the 25th June, 1850.

There is one species of the human family that I cannot neglect to caution you to beware of. Fly him as you would the pestilence; avoid him as you would contagion; crush him as you would the adder. Just entering as you are upon the threshold of human life, he will continually cross your path. He loves to prey upon the young. You will find him at the social board, at the hustings, and in all the walks of private and public life. He has existed from the beginning of the world down to the present day, and unfortunately flourishes most on the generous soil of our free Republic. He is prefigured by the subtle and accursed serpent that "produced man's first disobedience, and brought death into the world, and all our woe." He is represented in Holy Writ by the reckless Esau who sold his birthright for "potage of lentiles." His moral and physical deformities are beautifully delineated by the poet of the Illied in the character of Thersites, to whom the cong of Ulysses was so appropriately applied:—

"Loquacious, loud and turbulent of tongue, Aw'd by no shame, by no respect controlled; In scandal busy, in reproaches bold, His figure such as might his soul proclaim; One eye was blinking, and one leg was lame; Spleen to mankind his envious heart possessed, And much he hated all, but most the best."

He is a hypocrite of the deepest dye, and wears a mask to concell his awful deformities. He is

recollection. I need hardly say to you that the hideous being I have been describing is the DEMA-cours. Heaven rid our land of this awful curse! Save our institutions from this terrible sirocco—this malaria of death! It will require watching and praying to tharwt his designs. He will insinuate himself into all the existing parties of a country.

concillation, and adheres rigidly to the Constitu-tion. "Nihil aut sensit, aut dicit, aut facit fisi-pro patria." He treads the path of duty wherever it leads, and "takes no step backwards." He says to the tempter popularity, "Get thee behind me, Satan." A Curtus, he will throw himself into the deadly breach to save his country. set probable to set of the Damage to the shipping—Greek treats in the Const.

West, last creating, which has proved very destroited. The ware time breaks the most constraint of the proved to set of the street into the street the stre

then to support and sustain the fearless, indepen-dent, patriotic Statesman. Give him a generous confidence. He is engaged in a war with Ama-leck. Stay up his hands like Aaron and Hier, and Israef will prevail—justice will triumph. If such should be the determination of the American people, then as the lightning's flash, the thunder's roar, and the strivings of the elements are followed by the shower and the genial sunahine, to revivify, freshen, and beautify our earth, so will our strifes end in brightening the chain of the Union, and in refreshing and enlivening our affec-

Ma. Epiron: I had the pleasure of being in Princeton, on Tuesday, the 25th ult., being the day previous to the commencement of the College, and listened with much delight to an eloquent address delivered before the Literary Societies of Nassau Hall, by the Hon. David S. Kaufman, a address delivered before the Literary Societies of Nassau Hall, by the Hon. David S. Kaufman, a Representative in Congress, from the State of Texas. He presented to the young gentlemen who were about to graduate, in vivid colors, the dangers and temptations which may crowd their paths, in their varied journeying in pursuits of future eminence, and warned them in a voice of ferrid eloquence, to beware of the political demagogue, of whatever party, or to whatever creed he may profess to belong, and I have no doubt but some of the wounded pigeons are fluttering under the severe castigation which they received. Mr. Kaufman being a Northern man by birth, and a Southerner by adoption, gave him good ground to make a few remarks on the slavery question, which now agitates the Union. He contrasted the condition of the African race in the South and in the North, in a fair, open, and independent manner, and not much to the advantage of the latter, for which he was warmly applauded by a large and fashionable audience—even the venerable fathers of the College, together with many distinguished strangers, seemed to sanction by their smiles, the manly eloquence and energetic style of the distinguished speaker. Well may the lone star State be proud of her adopted son and able representative, and I know that he will always find a cordial welcome to the classic bowers of his old Alma Mater.

Princeton, July 1st, 1850.

Princeton, July 1st, 1850.

Corron Crors.—Accounts are pouring in upon us from all section of the State, of the disastrous appearance of the Cotton crops. The public mind abroad has been incredulous in consequence of statements, circulated in previous seasons, to fluctuate prices. But the present is beyond all matter of speculation, facts are too apparent to admit of a doubt in regard to its present condition, and the season is too far advanced to build on a hope for the future. We have taken particular pains to collect the most reliable information from the principal cotton growing districts of the State, and all agree in the general tenor of gloomy prospects.

pects.

One writer informs us that the cotton fields is One writer informs us that the cotton fields in the south-western part of the State present an ap-pearance of actual blight, which may be attribut-ed to the coldness in the early part of the season which deprived it of its healthy start; then the long continued drought, which produced an un-healthy appearance; and now the ravages of the

we have also accounts from Louisiana, Tennesee, Mississippi and Alabama, all of which are equaly discouraging.

The Cotton crops, in some sections of the State, is said to look promising, while in others it has suffered in consequence of the drought.—Savan-sub Growing. tah Georgian.

The Cotton Caop.—We learn from the Shield that a committee of the Eufaula Agricultural Club, appointed to examine and report upon the prospects of the crops in that vicinity, visited about the middle of June a number of plantations on the Chattahooche river, above and below Eufaula. The cotton crop, it is stated, is more backward than was ever known at this season of the ward than was ever known at this season of the year—the plant is very small, in many places still bears an unhealthy appearance, and stands generally very deficient, on some farms lamentably so. This committee regards the entire cotton crop at least three weeks later than usual, and under no circumstances, can more than two-thirds of a crop be made. The planters at that time were suffering from drought. The best piece of cotton the committee saw was on Mr. Roger's plantation, growing on fresh land and was only about one foot high.

The editor of the Commonwealth, Perry county, acknowledges a present of a cotton bloom. It ward than was ever known at this season of the

acknowledges a present of a cotton bloom. It was pulled on the 16th inst., from Mr. Barron's prairie plantation. Mr. B.'s croft three weeks later than usual.

The Greensborough Beacon speaks of the boll-

The Constitution Against New Mexico

We referred incidently, yesterday, to the fact that the organization of a State government in New Mexico, according to the proposal of Col. Munroe's late Convention, would be in direct conflict with an express provision of the Federal Constitution. As we deem the point one of very serious importance, we now cite the provision alluded to in full:

provision alluded to in full:

Article IV., section 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or any particular State.

It is distinctly declared in this section, that no

It is distinctly declared in this section, that no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State. Those who hold, as the Richmond Whig does, that all that part of New Mexico which lies east of the Rio Grande, now pertains to Texas, by virtue of the acts of the Federal Government, cannot deny that the State of New Mexico, which would be formed and erected by Congress giving its assent to the State Constitution adopted by the Santa Fe Convention, would be formed and erected within the jurisdiction of Texas. It is distinctly declared in this section, that n and erected within the jurisdiction of Texas. They are, therefore, bound to admit that the

Federal Constitution expressly forbids Congress to sanction the formation of the proposed State.

litigate, than it is in at present. The Supremo Court doubtless has authority to determine the boundary between two States, but Congress has no such power. Neither has it power to curtail the boundaries established or claimed by any one State. It is expressly prohibited from interfering, by the formation of new States, with the admitted jurisdiction of one of the States. For the same reason, it is equally incompetent to interfere, in that mode, with the asserted jurisdiction of such States. It can only decide the question of such States. It can only decide the question of such States. It can only decide the question of such States. It can only decide the question of such States. Without that consent, it is unquestionably the duty of Congress, to keep its hands off. If the United States, as the proprietor of the public domain, be incompetent (as some contend) to sue Texas in the Supreme Court for the disputed territory, Congress has no authority to sue Texas in the Supreme Court for the disputed territory, Congress has no authority to help the incompetency by bestowing upon the people, who live there, the functions of State organization and the capacity of bringing a suit.

The second clause of the 3d section, 4th article of the Constitution strongly sustains this view, by its provision that nothing in the Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice the claims of the United States or any particular States. As Congress derives its authority solely the claims of the United States or any particular State. As Congress derives its authority solely from the Constitution, it is, of course, governed by this restriction. And it can scarcely be contended that making New Mexico a State would not prejudice the claims of Texas. If so, we should not see the North so gladly welcome the late intelligence from Santa Fe.—Richmond

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satisfaction.

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price of board is to induce a fair share of patronage; and he will at the same time assure the community that his table will be as well furnished, his servants as attentive, and the accommodations of his house generally shall equal at least the other hotels, which charge \$2 per day.

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